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New-York Daily Eribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Marquis of Lansdowne has resigned from the British Government on account of the Irish Land bill In Germany, the Progressists are organizing to defeat the National Liberals at the next election. = In an election at Plymouth yesterday the Conservative candidate was elected to Parliament.

Domestic.-Inquiries are being made at Washington by soldiers about the disposition of the funds of an oil company of which General Fancock was this year and in the two previous years; President, == The recent Ku-Klax outrages in thirdly, if he was willing to continue in his Virginia took place in Scott County. — There are 1,900 Government prisoners confined in various prisons. There was a large increase in the postal revenue during the last fiscal year. = The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has rendered a decision in regard to the tax on tobacco dealers. === Sixteen buildings were burned yesterday in Tyrone, Penn. - The losses by the break in the long level will amount to \$500,000, === The second day's contests in the National Amateur Oarsmen's regatta took place at Philadelphia.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- At Monmouth Park, yesterday. Dan Sparling, Spinaway, Nancy, Quito, disturbances are inevitible in Ireland. Kingeraft, Little Reb, Judith and Derby were declared victors in the races. === Dr. Tanner was charged with taking food, - Julige Van Hoesen issued an injunction restraining the Police Board from recognizing General Smith. === L. R. Jerome, Ir., and E. M. Patchell were arraigned in the are the men who have not drawn one loyal of some of the libelled steamers gave bonds. The investigation of the collision between the Grand Republic and the Adelaids was finished. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 89.33 cents. ——Stocks active and lower, closing weak and mosettled.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate clear and partly cloudy weather, with slight changes in temperature, and chances of light showers late in the day. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 89; lowest, 71°; average, 78°.

The census-takers in Georgia say they have found a negress there worthy to rank with the late lamented Joyce Heth. She bears the youthful and playful name of Matilda, and is a charming girl of just one hundred and twenty Summers. Evidently the census-takers have the amiable habit of believing all that they hear, which, when there is a lady in the case, is altogether proper.

A fresh supply of THE TRIBUNE of Monday last, containing the obituary of Mr. Ripley, was printed, but this too has been exhausted. Copies of THE SEMI-WEEKLY, containing the larger part of the ebituary, can still be furnished. It will be reproduced entire, however, together with an account of the funeral services and a report of Mr. Collyer's address, in our pamplilet form in a few days.

The letter from Professor Francis W. Newman, which is printed on another page, is a compact and colloquial statement of the views of one of the most distinguished of English scholars and religious thinkers upon the great questions of statesmanship and religion which divide the parties of England to-day. It may add to the reader's interest in the letter to be reminded that while Professor Newman's doubts carried him out of the Established Church they did not take him, like his famous brother, the Cardinal, into the communion of Rome, but straight the other way.

The fact that suicide requires, and must require, a high degree of physical courage, at least, is too often overlooked [and too often denied. One of yesterday's cases of selfdestruction was as good an illustration of this, supposing the man to have been sane, as could be desired. The engineer on the New-York and New-Haven train discovered a man standing quietly on the track ahead of the engine, with his back to it. When the engineer whistled, after trying in vain to stop the train, this determined suicide turned about, faced the engine and calmly waited to be hurled into etermity.

The tenure-of office dispute in Georgia complicates the cases of Federal Revenue officers on trial there for killing a moonshiner. The State authorities have charged the homicide upon twelve deputy collectors of the revenue and one deputy marshal, and propose to try them in the State courts, which are ready, of course, to convict. The motion to remove the cases to the United States Circuit Court, where they belong, is resisted by the United States District Attorney, whom the President has removed, and who claims that his removal is illegal. His present action alone demon- loved by the people who sustained this Government in the courts for its recovery. It is the Gov-

honestly as the representative of the United

Doubting Democratic organs which have made light of the recent statements in THE TRIBUNE'S Washington dispatches concerning the Ku-Klux in Virginia, because the interests of justice required that the names of persons concerned should be suppressed for a time, will find full information on these points in another part of this issue. There is some indication that some of the Virginia Democrats themselves are so much ashamed of these proceeding that they will try to put a stop to them. It is a pity that Northern Democrats should be behind them in this respect.

How many of the loiterers at seaside resorts are enjoying themselves as much as the party of street Arabs who set out to camp on Long Island some days ago? The story which one of the number sends us, and which will be found on another page, is enough to make every wearied saunterer on a hotel piazza forget his boredom, and recognize the fact that there is something in life after all. The boys have been stirred up by their new experiences to some brave thoughts which can be commended to a good many people, old and young. "All we want," says this manly young philosopher, "is a chance in the world, and "it is all any live boy wants." Another sentence in this letter is in the same vein: "How many poor boys there are in the city "who do not know what there is in the world "for them, if they will only cheer up, clean 'up, and go to work with a will to do some-"thing for themselves and others." Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings. Here, then, is a capital motto for all, whether young or old, who are down in the rough and stony places of the world: "Cheer up, clean up, and go to work with a will to do something "for yourselves and others."

The Irish Land bill is evidently one of the chief perils of the Giadstone Government. Last night it could only muster a majority of fifty-six in its favor, although the measure must have received the undivided support of the Irish party. The resignation of the Marquis of Lansdowne is however more significant than the small majority in the House of Commons. The withdrawal of this peer from the India Office implies that the bill is obnoxious to the great landowners, and that it has little favor to expect in the House of Lords, where that Liberal convert, Lord Derby, is about to show his independence by leading the opposition to it. The compensatory principle in the bill is that which excites this intense hostility. In explaining it recently Mr. Forster said that compensation was provided for evicted tenants if it should be shown in court that a tenant was unable to pay his rent; secondly, if he should be unable to pay his rent on account of the distress arising from the bad harvests tenancy on just and reasonable terms; and fourthly, if the terms were unreasonably by the landford. As the refused British landlord insists upon the right to turn out a tenant when his tenancy expires simply because he may wish to do so, it is natural that this measure should seem to him dangerous and communistic. With such men it will obviously be futile for the Government to plead that the bill is a temporary measure, intended to meet exceptional distress, and that if it be rejected grave

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF DISLEYALTY. The revolutionists of the extra session have nominated General Hancock. What is the point of accord that explains this fact ? These to destroy the Government by force, then to capture it by pledges of good behavior, then to cripple it by refusal of supplies, and now they set up General Hancock as their representative. Have they changed, or has he? Only two things are known that can explain

this. Indeed, nothing else, good or bad, is known of the political acts or opinions of General Hancock. It is known that he helped as far as he could to thwart and defeat laws of the United States in 1867. It is said that he seriously contemplated a revolutionary movement to seat by force a Presidential candidate who was defeated in 1876. It is boastingly stated by his friends, and as yet not demed by any one, that General Hancock did declare that he would not respect or obey a decision of the Presidential question adverse to Mr. Tilden, but was ready to support Mr. Tilden in an attempted revolution, and to obey his orders as President, if he would take the eath of office, and thus take the first step in the revolution. At that time, General Hancock was a soldier of the United States Army, bound by its rules and by the laws of the United States to render obedience to the General in command of the Army, and bound to submit, in respect to any dispute as to the result of elections, to the decisions of the civil authorities. It would have been naked, undisguised and treasonable insuberdination, had any officer of the Army, in defiance of his commanding General, attempted to recognize as President the person not so recognized in the orders of the head of the Army. But this act of revolution General Hancock declared himself ready to commit, according to the assertions of his friends, if Mr. Tilden would provide him

If this is true, it was not the first time General Hancock had showed a spirit of insubordination. In 1867, Andrew Johnson was engaged in an effort to defeat the laws enacted by Congress. He sought for military officers who, if placed in command of departments, would help him to defeat the laws. General Sheridan had faithfully and intelligently eaforced the laws in the Fifth District, comprising Louisiana and Texas, and Johnson therefore wished to get rid of him. General Thomas was approached, but he "repeatedly on ered his protest," as General Grant officially stated, especially to being assigned to relieve General Sheridan." The grand old hero was not willing to be used for any disloyal purpose. Finally, General Hancock was found, and he consented. He became the instrument and mouthpiece of the unreconstructed rebels who were resisting the laws. As far as he had power, he did defeat the laws within the department which he commanded, and for doing so was henored beyond measure by the rebels and banded assassins of that day, as he is trusted by the revolutionists of to-day.

That the import of his acts may be well understood, it is needful to quote briefly from the letter of General Grant, dated August 7, 1867. That merning, Mr. Johnson had proposed the removal of General Sheridan, and General Grant, in a private letter to the Pres 7 dent, said :

Let me ask you to consider the effect it would have upon the public. He is universally and deservedly be-

would still be enemies of the Government. . . . His civil administration has given equal satisfaction. He has had difficulties to contend with which no other district commander has encountered. . . . In conclusion, allow me to say, as a friend desiring peace and quiet, the welfare of the whole country North and South, that it is, in my opinion, more than the loyal people of this country (I mean those who supported the Govern ment during the great Rebellion) will quietly submit to, to see the very man of all others whom they have ex-

pressed confidence to removed. A few days later, being asked to give his opinion upon an order of removal then prepared, General Grant wrote officially, August

I am pleased to avail myself of this invitation to urge, earnestly urge, urge in the name of the patriotic people who have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of loyal lives and thousands of millions of treasure to preserve the integrity and union of this country, that this order be not insisted on. It is unmistakably the expressed wish of the country that General Sheridan should not be removed from his present command.

This is a republic, where the will of the people is the law of the land. I beg that their voice may be heard. General Sheridan has performed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently. His removal will only be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress. It will be interpreted by the unreconstructed element in the South-those who did all they could to break up this Government by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring orderas a triumph. It will embolden them to renewed oppo sition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them.

It was under these circumstances that General Hancock consented to be the instrument of the Administration to dislodge the loyal and faithful Sheridan, and to defeat the laws of Congress. Thus early he proved that his loyalty was not the sort which Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, and others possessed. He was willing to thwart and defeat the laws of his country; they were not. He was willing to give "a triumph to those who "did atl they could to break up this Government by arms"; they were not. He was willing to embolden the unreconstructed rebels "to renewed opposition" to the laws: they were not. That is the reason General Hancock has been the darling of the disloyal.

HOW A FIGURE-HEAD PRESIDENCY WORKED The facts given elsewhere with respect to General Hancock's Petroleum Company make interesting reading. They show that at a time when oil speculations were rife and all prudent men knew that oil swindles were numerous, General Hancock allowed himself to be made president of a company whose property he had never seen and had never investigated; that he accepted the statements on this point of an adventurer who had left the Army under a cloud; that he allowed his name to be used in the most conspicuous manner as a bait for soldiers, both officers and men, who were then on their way home from the war with their pay in their pockets; that many thousands of dollars were obtained in this way, not one cent of which ever found its way back to the owners. The enterprise was a fraud, and an audacious one. Its prospectus was a glittering mass of lies. Most of the property which the company was said to possess was found to be worthless, while much of it was not found at

There is no proof that General Hancock had a knowledge of the swintle, and no one would suspect such a thing. But he was either so dull or so careless that he not only allowed himself to be swindled, but took no precaution against the swindling of his friends, nor against the prostitution of his name and rank as a Major-General in the United States Army to the vile purposes of a fraud which in its day was about on a par with a bogns lottery company in this. It is just possible that a man who at more than forty years of age was capable of such a performance might make a mess of running the United States Government-if the people of the United States were as ready to take a

A STRANGE STORY. A strange story comes to us from private sources in Kansas, which needs explanation, As our readers know, suit has been brought by the Penca tribe of Indians to recover the property of which they have been robbed. Upon the decision of this suit (which is to be made a test case and carried, if needful, up to the Supreme Court) rests the future status of the Indians in this country-whether they are to rank in future as human beings, or, as now, as beasts, helpless and irresponsible.

The suit in which the chiefs are nominally plaintiffs is brought, and the expenses are paid, by certain philanthropic, wealthy people in the East. There is not, we venture to say, an honest, right-feeling man or woman in the country who does not watch its progress with matter. Their counsel, it appears, Messrs. their action in the matter. The Poncas, it will be remembered, are still held as prisoners in the malarious Indian Territory to which they were removed with such injustice and cruelty. The messenger, it is stated in our letters, was arrested by the agent at the Reservation, a man named Whiting, shamefully abused, held prisoner, and finally driven out of the Territory by with his life, and was forced to fly, with the warning that if he was found communicating with the Poncas again his life would be forfeit. He returned to Omaha, and all communication between these wronged people and their counsel was cut off. The importance of the outrage lies in the fact that this agent, Whiting, claims to act under direct and plain instructions from the Indian Department at Washington.

Is this true? If it is, the Indian Department may as well understand at once that the Ponca case has passed out of their control. It isla matter of simple justice which the people are determined to see righted. These people, as plaintiffs in a suit, have a right to free, uninterrupted consultation with their counsel and their messengers, as much and as often as they please. No petry Indian agent has the legal right to imprison, maltreat, and threaten the life of any citizen totally guiltless of offence beyond that of working to give these serfs of the Government the standing of human beings. The whole outrage is a repetition of the old story of the "running out," imprisonment, and abuse of the abolitionists found among the slaves in the Southern States before the war; with this difference, that in this case the slaves are red-skinned, and are owned by the Government instead of by individuals, and that the messenger has the law on his side, which the abolitionist had not. It is the Government of this great Republic, where all men are free and equal, that holds these 600 Poncas prisoners on a tract where to remain is death. They are innocent of any crime except that they have been robbed of their land, and that they ask to bring suit, as a black man or convict could do,

free communication with the'r counsel, and threatens to kill the man who comes to help them, precisely as the old slaveholder did to the abolitionist who came to tamper with his

slaves. We should be glad to know, and to let the people know, what the authorities at Washington have to say to this charge. They are entitled to a farr hearing. If they are not responsible for this man Whiting's acts, let them prove it by denial and by his prompt removal.

COERCION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Sulian has again declined to accept the decision of a European tribunal. Assuming that the Conference of Berlin had no authority to offer anything more than mediation in the controversy between his Government and Greece, he absolutely refuses to give up the territory which the Powers have assigned to King George. It must be admitted that his position is strictly logical. The Protocol and Twenty-fifth Article of the Treaty of Berlin, which form the basis of European action, do not invest the mediatory Powers with the rights of arbitrators. In its reply to the Identical Note of the six governments dispatched before the sessions of the Conference were opened, the Porte protested in advance against any decision that would be irreconcilable with the idea of mediation. In rejecting the frontier marked out at Berlin, it exercises its right as an independent Power without violating the public law of the Continent. This conclusion, it must be borne in mind, is grounded upon the text of the Treaty of Berlin, and not upon natural equity or an enlightened public policy.

Under these circumstances three courses of action are open to the Fowers. First, they can do nothing whatever. This is the policy which they have pursued since the Treaty of Berlin was signed, and which they have expressly renounced in the Identical Note. They have called the attention of the Porte to the delays which have attended the settlement of various questions, and announced that it is for the interest of Europe that all these difficulties should be brought to an end. Now that they have proposed a definite solution of one of these perptexing questions, they can suffer the Sultan to go his own way and set them at defiance. Secondiy, the Powers can authorize the Greeks to occupy the territory which has been set apart for them. This would be a temporary expedient. The coasts of Greece would be exposed to attack from the Turkish navy, and the raw levies which are now mustering upon the borders of Epicus and Thessaly would be unable to cope with the fanatical horde already swarming in Albania and Macedonia. The Greeks may as well be supported first as last. Thirdly, the Powers can forcibly intervene. Russia may be indifferent to the c'aims of a nation which studiously kept out of the great conflict of 1877, but Germany, Austria, and Italy will assent to compulsory measures on principle, and France and Great Britain cannot shirk the responsibility of enforcing the decision of the Conference.

The moral force of Europe has never caused the Turk any angusiness. Nothing short of physical pressure is of any avail. Sir Henry Layard has warned the British Government that coercion is absolutely necessary, if any reforms are to be wrought in the Ottoman Empire. Mr. Goschen has taken pains to assure the Sultan that his Government is thoroughly in earnest, and determined to cooperate with the European States in their Eastern policy. The French and English Premiers have fully committed themselves to an aggressive policy, and have gone too far to draw back. The Porte is seriously menaced with coercion.

The Tammany Hall address of Mr. George Tickner Curtis, in which that gentleman took the ground that the war was brought on by the unreasonableness of the people of the North and the vacillating policy of Mr. Lincoln's administration, seems to be taken as a campaign key-note. Judge Black make ir., and E. M. Patchell were arraigned in the Tombs Police Court. ——Superintendent Dudley was arrested, charged with bribery. ——Owners of some of the libelled steamers gave bonds. ——to destroy the Government by force, then to cerning his own efforts to save the lives of a number of Pennsylvania soldiers who were imprisoned at Richmond during the war, and " were in imminent danger of being put to death in retaliation for some entrages charged against Union officers in the West." After mildly stating that " the Confederate authorities thought their right to take this extreme measure a very clear one and intended to act on it." and impartially condemning "the false and crael policy of both belligerents," he proceeds to tell how he went to Secretary Stanton, who "was bent on leaving them to their fate," and told him he should "hold him responsible for the death of every man who might be lost in this way," and that after this Stanton "took the measures necessary to save them." In all this he is careful not to say an unkind word concerning those who were going to put the men to death because they thought they had a right to, but he denounces Secretary Stanton-who is dead and cannot answer-because he believes the Secretary, who was in his worst mood," was "bent on leaving interest, and wish success to the Indians in this them to their fate," and only interfered in their behalf finally upon Judge Black's threat Webster and Poppleton (who give their ser-vices gratuitously in the case), sent recently a the canvass develops rapidly. The Demomessenger to the Poncas, to advise them as to cratic party seems pretty unanimous in the belief that the North was responsible for the war, but there is a glimmer of hope that, if ever they should come into full possession of the Government, they would split on the question of granting amnesty to the defenders of the Union.

> Jacob Kuntz, the farmer of Hudson County, N. J., who attempted to kill his wife on Wednesday last, party. and who did succeed in killing himself, affords for a band of armed men, who followed him to ther evidence of the mortifying fact that many made Arkansas City. There he narrowly escaped people go toaming about in this world and never get shut up in asylums for the insane. Kuntz had been twice arrested for assault and battery, his wife being the object of his wrath. Once, several years ago, he beat the unhappy woman until she was unconscious; then, having dug a hole in the ground. he threw her into it, and covered her with dirt and snow. If the affair had not been noticed by the son the poor woman would have been buried alive. This same son says that he has been fired at by his father at least twenty-nine times; and he now carries a ball in his neck which that father put there in a fit of rage. It is naturally a matter of wonder that this lunatic was not long ago permanently locked up in an insane asylum. It must be noted that this is by no means a solitary instance of the risks which relatives run, when either through ignorance or affection, and perhaps out of prejudice against asylums, they keep in the bosom of the family one who may at any time exterminate it. Kuntz must have been uumistakably crazy, and dangerously so. Yet nobody thinks it to be worth while to put him where he can do no mischief to himself and others. The result is that he is dead by his own hand, and that his poor wife is in danger of her life. Surely in such a case' the authorities have a right to interfere. It should be the duty of the police to give information in such cases, and to see to it that those who are threatened with violence, are properly protected. A bad temper is always dangerous; but when the temper is chronically bad, and its posses sor utterly uncontrollable, there is nothing for it but rigid restraint; otherwise tragedies may be ex-

Dr. Tanner's long fast is much talked of, particubeefsteak or boiled eggs in their mouths. If he has beefsteak or boiled eggs in their mouths. If he has playing the game. done nothing else he has assisted more than one reluctant appetite, but we doubt if he has made any converts to entire and rounded abstinence. It is curious to notice the general opinion that he must and will break down. People who do not comprehend how life can be sustained upon less

Tanner sticks to his forty days plan he must give up the ghost. The value of the experiment, as a contribution to science, is all lost by the loose way in which it has been conducted. Already doubts have arisen of its honesty and fairness. One of the watching physicians caused great excitement among the spectators in the small hours of yesterday morning by charging that he saw something handed to Dr. Tanner, which he believed to be a supply of food. The statement was indignantly denied by the fasting Doctor and others, but it so far had its effect that the representatives of the Neurological Society withdrew from the watch. All this may do the Doctor great in justice, but that will make no difference. In such a case suspicion is as bad as demonstration. If there is the least chance that he is furnished with food slyly, he might just as well have been gorging himself all this time. Science will shake its head at the end of forty days and render the Scotch verdiet, " Not proven."

The epicene press seems so fearful that the party that broke out in rebellion in 1861, plunging the country into civil war, and that now openly pro claims that nothing but the cowardice of its leader prevented its rising in revolt in 1877, may be abelled by the suspicion that it means to seize the Presidency. These gentlemen will do well to consider the history of the past twenty years. It is their habit to belittle political dangers and hold as groundless the reasonable apprehensions of thinking men. They did it from 1856 to 1861, and since 1865 they have been clamoring continually that there is no danger whatever from the party that never loses an opportunity to do mischief. Just now they are insisting that Hancock can be trusted, and there is no danger of his taking part in any movement to seize the Presidency. But there is enough in Hancock's career as a political General. in his associations and in the means whereby he was nominated, to arouse suspicion, and enough in the character of the party behind him to cause alarm.

The Hon, Jeremiah S. Biack has just added by cable another to the long list of unanswered conundrums which unoccupied newspapers sometimes compile to stimulate the inane intellects of feeble readers. General Hancock's Louisiana "statesmanship" having been generally credited by the public to the conching of Judge Black, The World newspaper embled the latter in London an inquiry as to the truth of the report. Judge Black replied promptly: "I am not the author of Genral Hancock's letters or orders concerning Louis! ana. I knew nothing of them until they were printed." This not only unsettles the prevailing behef, but adds to that exasperating series concerning the authorship of Junius, the Man in the Iron Mask, etc., etc., the conundrum, "If Judge Black didn't write them, who did ?" We do no quite make out whether our contemporary's pursuit of this subject is due to its interest in the Hancock canvass or to its desire to strengthen its forthcoming lists of prize conundrums.

What does General Hancock mean by saying, as he is reported, "Whether I wrote a letter to General Sherman on the subject of the electoral contest I shall not say, but my position in regard to that matter was well understood at the time, and has not been changed since"! He certainly knows whether or not be wrote to General Sherman, and what can be his objection to telling the truth about it? There was nothing criminal in his writing a letter. He cannot mean to refuse to answer upon the old plea that he cannot be compelled eriminate himself. What then is the reason for his refusing to commit himself in so unimportant a matter? It is to be feared that under the taition of the politicians the General is getting altogether too "foxy." There is such a thing as overdoing if. And what does he mean by his position being well understood? Begging his parden, it was not well understood by the public, though it seems to have been by "Baldy" Smith and a few others. He says it "has not changed since." But what was it?

Hancock's election would bring a "change." There's no doubt about that,

John Kelly hasn't done any "forgiving" for several days. Perhaps he is writing to give the other suc a chance to catch up

An impassioned Democratic orator, in Brooklyn our ded the Democratic key-note accurately the sher night: " How many Fifth Ward Democratare now employed in the Navy Yard? Very few insteed. If the workingmen of the ward consult their awa private laterests, and desire to have a hack at affairs in the Yard, they will vote for Han-cock." Thur's it. "Give us a change, so that we can all have a back 'at the public crib." The cost of such a change can best be estimated by taking the dimensions of the Democratic appetite.

John W. Farney is the most inflamed Hancock man in the country. Yet in none of the Cabinets which have been arranged in advance for Hancock has a chair been set for him. This is a poor reward

The Democratic party has been fasting for twenty years. Is the country prepared to assume the ex-

Somehow the fraud issue isn't devastating the Republican ranks so much as it might.

It President Hayes had been renominated his reelection would have followed in spite of all obstacles. The country likes his administration and would vote to continue it by a handsome majority The business classes would have voted for him The business classes would have voted for him unanimously because the continuation of his policy would mean stability and unbroken prosperity. Garfield will, in fluancial and general policy, be the continuation of Haves. So far as financial and business interests are concerned, the administration of Garfield will by identical with that of Hayes. Both men represent the same principles, and have worked for them side by side.

General Butler holds aloof from the reunited Massachusetts Democracy, and restrains himsel from offering either forgiveness or advice. There is some Republican nervousness lest his silcuce may be induced by an impression on his part that the time has come for him to return to the Republican

The Democrats are recovering from their temporal rary hallucination that they can defeat Garfield by blackguarding Marshall Jeweil.

Mullett isn's doing his best for Hancock. He should put more of his peculiar pepper into his

A vast amount of ingenuity is being squandered by the Democrats in originating and nursing by purely artificial means an alleged quarrel between Secretary Sherman and General Gartield. They have hopes of carrying Ohio in this way. The Re-publicans view the performance and the hopes with equal serenity.

. The political situation in Virginia is badly comtion. There are now two Hancock electoral tickets in the field, each composed of different men, and one Republican electoral ticket. At present there seems to be little prospect of the Republican electors in the State to secure the success of their electoral ticket in spite of both Readjusters and Republicans. There is a chance, however, for the Republicans to secure at least two Congressmen, if proper exertions be made. In the lat and Hd Districts the Republican vote is so large that if there are two Democratic tickets in the field the Republican candidates can easily be elected, and there is a chance for a similar result in the IXth District. The East of a similar result in the IXth District. being chosen. There are regular Democrats enough easily be elected, and there is a charge for a similar result in the IXth District. The field in these three districts should be carefully watched and cultivated.

PERSONAL.

Governor McClellan has again been ill at Orange,

but is now recovering. Superintendent Fairman, of the Insurance Dapariment, was married to Mrs. Lydia E. Whittel, of Buffalo, on Tuesday,

Adelina Patti is described as being passionately fond of the game of bezique-so much so that she

Senator Brown, of Georgia, is a busy man. He is obliged to keep two short-hand writers in order to get properly through his correspondence. He has declined to take the stump for an active canvass, pleading, says The Atlanta Constitution, a severe cold and the demands of business.

strates his unfitness and unwillingness to act through its trials, and feared by those who ernment, if this story be true, that forbids them than three regular meals daily are sure that if Dr. Bishop Simpson has been obliged to give up his

journey to China and Japan. He had got as far as San Francisco with his wife and daughters when Mrs. Simpson, who was not well when they started, became so ill that they were unable to proceed. They will return to Philadelphia as soon as the invalid can travel. It was impossible to substitute another Bishop, as the time before the steamer sailed was too short, and the Conferences in Chins and Japan will have to be held without a Bishop.

General Grant passed the greater part of last Sunday in General Pope's office, at Fort Leavenworth. A large group of gentlemen gathered about him and he led the conversation, talking freely of his travels, and evidently enjoying the opportunity to relate what he had seen. He is said to have a wonderful memory for details, and he has an agreeable manner in telling his traveller's tales. The General's journeyings have agreed with him; he was weighed at Kansas City the other day and turned the scale at

The Prussian Grown Prince is a wise and thrifty gentleman. It is related that the officers of a regiment which is annually inspected by him have been in the habit of inviting him to luncheon after parade. Last year the entertainment was of the most elaborate and costly kind. The Prince would touch nothing, and even refused the wine offered to him, observing that "he only drank champagne on extraordinary occasions." The reproof told, and this year when the Prince entered the Guardsmen's mess-room after the inspection he found only a modest repast of sandwiches, light claret, and beer awaiting him. He at once sat down, partook heartily of the frugal fare, and, with the observation. "This is as it should be among comrades," produced his meerschaum, lit it, and remained for more than an hour, smoking and charting with his entertainers in the most friendly and unceremonious manner imaginable.

The Empress English proceeded on feet into the

The Empress Engénie proceeded on foot into the South African valley where her son's body was found, following precisely the track taken by the officers who went in search of the corpse. The road was stony and rough, but she persisted in walking, In the distance gleamed the white monument, thrown into sharp relief by the dark background, but it only seemed to eatch the eye of the Empress when she got to the bank of the donga. Then she lifted her hands as in supplication toward heaven, the tears poured over her cheeks, worn with sorrow and vigils, she spoke no word and uttered no cry, but sank slowly on her knees. A French priest re-pented the prayers for the dead, and the servant, Lomes, who had been an eyewitness, went through the sad story of what had happened last year. The the sad story of what had happened hast year. The tents were pitched in the valley, and the Empress stayed there for two days. On the following day she went to Fort Napoleon, and thence to Korke's Drift, and on the fifth day visited the field of Isandnia, and prayed there with the Englishwomen, who had come there to mourn their husbands and brothers.

GENERAL NOTES.

The woman who made up her mind to walk from Omaha to San Francisco arrived at her journey's end's fortnight ago. The tramp occupied three months. When asked why she had done it, she replied; "Oh, I had a busband and two children out here, and I thought I'd come out." "Had you no money !" "Yes; money enough; but I wanted to see if a woman could do it. I was offered rides on the trains a good many times, but I wouldn't take 'em. A freignt train passed me yesterday, but I wouldn't get on, though they asked me. I wanted to walk all the way, and I did it."

At Atlanta, Ga., on the 7th inst., in the Superior Court, the first nears juror was called. Wonderial to relate, he served with eleven well known white citizens, who didn't ask to be excused, but actually went the length of making the dark-colored man fore man of the jury. They first tried a black man charged with burgiary and found him gulity. Then another colored min was arraigned for murder, and he declared that he wanted no nigger to try him for his life. If he was to make his exit from this world he wanted to go in a stylish way, upon the requisition of twelve jurers all of the superior race. They used to say in the old days of slavery, that the colored overseers were the most severe desciplinarians and were most theroughly hated by those who served under them. This feeling is a curious one; but these blacks have probably been told of their infectority so often that some of them began to believe in it. It is a prepulice which it will be for their confert and happiness to get over.

The appeal for the Tichborne claimant's release, which has been overruled by the Court of Appeal, was grounded on the presumption that, one of his sentences having expired, it is fliegal to doom tilm to suffer the second which was passed upon him. The writ of error granted by Sir John Holker some time ago, on the strength of which this pleading has been set up, was sued mainly because a curious decision of the Judges of New-York on the same point was brought to light. These utherities claimed that the law does not allow comuauve sentences for several distinct misdemeanors charged in different counts on a single indictment, it

tachable to one perjery only

Brisson, who may be Premier of France before many mouths, took Gamberta's place as erator at the one hundred and twelfth anniversary colebration of the birth of flache. The troops turned out and filed past the gallant young General's statue, on which the following inscription, erased under the Monarchy, has been restored: "Had he lived, lds glery, over on the increase, would never have infringed the liberty of his country." Brisson, in proposing a toust to the army, which he described as the noble daughter of the Revolutton, referred to its unity with the nation, and seld pense of filling such a cavity as the Democratic stomach must be?

Sample w the fraud issue isn't devastating the sacrifice on his country, was a fitting preinde to the nanonal feles of the 14th of July. He entered into a panegyrie of the National Convention, which introduced a new era into the political, administrative, financial and secial phases of the country. "Let us," he con-tinued, "remember the duties that have been bequeathed to us; and we must work hard indeed before we can adequately repay the deof we owe our forefathers."

These are dull times, but the American press is equal to the emergency. A maniae captain and cabin boy have been rescued from an open boat on Lake Ontario, after the latter had been rowing for deat life with a single our, and expecting to have his head ent off with an axe The master of a schooner plying off the Texas coast has sailed through an immense field of green turtles. It was estimated that the water covered by these tuctles formed an area of eight miles in width and ten miles in length. They were of all sizes, not one being seen in a natural position. The water was literally covered with them. During the passage among the turties, Spanish mackerel were leaping luga in the air in every direction, as if determined to escape

PUBLIC OPINION.

Can any one single act of the Democratio party, which has been to power more than five years in the flouse of Representatives, be pointed out, which is worthy of any considerable praise.—[Milwankee Sca-

It is eminently proper that Mr. Tilden should be invited to preside at a Hanc-ck and English ratification meeting. Yet under all the circumstances of the case it would be eminently unwise for him to do so.—
[N. Y. Evening Express (Tam. Dem.)

The Democratic party has been exceedingly

IS BELMONT DOWN FOR A MISSION!

It is given out that the Democratic Com-It is given out that the Democratic Com-nittee can have an the money becomes re-to-carry ind-ana in October from influentation, provided General Hancock will agree in advance to permit the parties to name the foreign missions they desire. This matter is now under consideration, and the managers find great difficulty in arranging the respective missions. There are in this city no less toan twesty applications for St. James, lifteen for Paris, and ten for Berlin and Vienna-Somebody is to be cheated.

THE QUESTIONS BEHIND THE SOLDIERS.

The Open or the Chicago Inter-Ocean (Rep.)

The Democratic press of the country are doing some loud talking about "the acceptationess of General Hancock to the loyal soldiers," Is it likely the "loyal soldiers," who were mostly volunteers, will find more to admire in General Hancock than in General Gardello! Admit both to be brave, one was a soldier by Gardello! Garillid I Admit both to be brave, one was a soldier by education, the other was made such because of peril it the Nation. As soldiers the records of both are good But when you come to the men standing behind them will come the rob. The platforms upon which they stand the principles they represent, and the men who are it assume the power, are questions of the gravest character for the "loyal soldiers," and all other men.

WHO WERE THE ENEMY WHO FLEW!

From The Boston Port (Dem.)

"Tell General Meade," said Hancock, adderessing his nid, Colonel Mitchell, "that the troops us der my command have repulsed the enemy and gained great victory. The enemy are now flying in all directions in my front." And this is about the kind of measure which General Hancock will probably send a President Tilden, Commander-in-Chief de jure, in November next.